

in her involvement in community activities. I encourage her to aspire to make a difference in the world by continuing to cultivate her leadership skills.

I look forward to hearing more about her successes as she continues to pursue her education and personal goals. Congratulations to her parents Kendall and Sandra Moser, who have raised their daughter to be an exemplary representative of the United States on the international stage. I wish Ashley and her family the very best in their future endeavors.●

#### COMMENDING THE HONOLULU BULLS

● Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I congratulate the Honolulu Bulls Soccer Club's Under-14 Division Girls Team for winning the Dana Cup No. 1 in Hjørring, Denmark. The Dana Cup is an international soccer tournament that takes place every summer and includes 300 girls and boys teams from 30 nations. The Under-14 Division Girls Team was one of 2 teams representing the United States out of 47 teams in that division. This was the first time a team from Hawaii has won this prestigious international tournament.

I wish to acknowledge the girls' skill, hard work, and dedication to soccer that led them to this unprecedented victory. They showed strength and agility as they went undefeated in eight matches without a single goal scored against them. A special congratulations goes to Malia Brennan, who received the Golden Boot Award as the top player in the girls Under-14 Division. I wish to also acknowledge her teammates on their success: Jayci Cabael, Kayla Cabael, Lauren Stollar, Brooke Lovelace, Kianna Akazawa, Caprice Dydasco, Kadi Lee, Staci Mihara, Teisha Nacis, Sierra Nicols, Steffani Tanaka, Gabby Yates, McKenna Davidson, and Tracee Fukunaga. Their parents and families are recognized as well for their commitment, sacrifice, and support that helped shape and instill in them important values that led to their success.

These young women could not have gotten where they are today without the support and knowledge of the game passed down to them from their coaches, Rick Chong and Kerry Milke. I commend these two men on their dedication to teaching, nourishing, and raising our next generation of athletes.

I also congratulate everyone at the Honolulu Bulls Soccer Club for their commitment to educating and developing youth soccer players that strive to be competitive regionally, nationally, and internationally. I wish nothing but the best for the girls, their family, and coaches and wish them success in future endeavors.●

#### RECOGNIZING THE ARMY VETERINARY CORPS

● Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the hard work and

meritorious sacrifice of the Army Veterinary Corps. Their efforts support the global war on terrorism by protecting not only the military men and women serving our country, but our armed forces' animals as well.

The Army Veterinary Corps was formally established in 1916. However, the need for a military veterinary service was recognized as far back as the Revolutionary War. George Washington knew that if the Army used horses, it needed farriers as well. The program continued through the 19th century and when the Civil War began, the War Department issued orders that provided each cavalry regiment with a veterinary surgeon. As early as the 1890s, army veterinarians were sought to inspect meat, poultry and dairy products destined for the frontier posts.

Veterinary officers were first commissioned following the passage of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, and the Army Veterinary Corps became a reality. While providing care to the military's working animals would be part of the Army veterinarian's function, food safety and regulation was a primary mission upon the Army Veterinary Corps creation.

After the start of World War I, veterinarians within the ranks of the Army rose from 57 to 2,313 in just 18 months. Since World War I, the Veterinary Corps has remained an essential asset to our Nation's military by ensuring the health of both our animals and troops. The Air Force formed a veterinary service in 1949 as well, but in 1979, Congress directed changes to Department of Defense's veterinary missions and in 1980 the Army became DOD's Executive Agent for veterinary services.

Today the mission of the Army Veterinary Corps includes maintaining food safety and defense, animal medicine, and medical research support. Part of this mission is protecting the food of deployed soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines. In the global war on terrorism, more than 200 U.S. Army veterinarians have deployed in support of our Nation's efforts. The threat of BSE, the spinach recall due to pathogenic E. coli, and the ongoing pet food recall are just a few examples that illustrate the necessity of having robust food safety programs throughout DOD. Army veterinary service personnel audit more than 3,800 food producers in more than 80 countries annually to ensure safe food for service members and beneficiaries. Approximately 75 percent of emerging pathogens are zoonotic, meaning they are shared by both animals and man, such as avian influenza.

Army veterinarians have actively contributed to military and inter-agency planning processes as well. They recently participated in the development of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Avian Influenza Playbook in support of the National Response Plan. Veterinary personnel are also an essential contributor in over-

seas avian influenza testing and surveillance programs.

The Army Veterinary Corps executes programs to test for, monitor and control other emerging diseases, like West Nile Virus, numerous food borne diseases, certain parasitic infections, and rabies. Army veterinarians direct animal medicine programs that protect both military members and their pets. In the same role, they also provide veterinary medical care for the Government-owned and contractor military working dogs which detect explosives, weapons and other devices. These animals help to literally take these weapons out of the hands of terrorists and insurgents.

Here at home, military veterinary supervision of operational ration assembly plants, supply and distribution points, ports, and other types of subsistence operations are critical to ensuring safe, wholesome food for our soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, and their family members. The service provided by the Army Veterinary Corps remains an increasingly vital component of our homeland defense.

There are nearly 700 veterinarians serving on active duty, Army Reserve, and National Guard today. These brave service men and women proudly protect our Nation and its animals. I offer my sincere thanks and appreciation to these veterinarians and their staffs who dedicate their time and efforts in aid to the United States of America. As a veterinarian, I am proud to see them portray a positive image of our country, both at home and deployed abroad.●

#### RECOGNIZING ADMIRAL EDMUND P. GIAMBASTIANI, JR.

● Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, I wish to recognize ADM Edmund P. Giambastiani, Jr. for his 37 years of dedicated service to our Nation. Next month, Admiral Giambastiani, or "Admiral G" as he is known by those who have worked closely with him, will retire from his position as Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. A native New Yorker, Admiral Giambastiani hails from Canastota, a small town near Syracuse. Following his graduation from Canastota High School, he entered the U.S. Naval Academy in the summer of 1966. For the next 4 years, Admiral Giambastiani learned and practiced many of the values and skills that would guide him later in life and ultimately to the most senior levels of the Department of Defense.

Admiral Giambastiani's early career brought him back to the State of New York where he served at the Naval Reserve Training Center in Whitestone and later at the Nuclear-Powered Training Unit in Schenectady. He served his first fleet assignments aboard the USS *Puffer* and USS *Francis Scott Key*. Later, Admiral Giambastiani commanded submarine NR-1, the Navy's only nuclear-powered, deep-diving ocean-engineering and research